

MINERS MUST MAKE NEXT MOVE IN STRIKE SAY HIGH OFFICIALS

Would Cut Dead Timber From Army

Pershing Says Some Officers Outlive Usefulness

WOULD KEEP MOST OF STAFF

Washington, Nov. 1.—"Elimination of dead timber" among army officers was suggested by General Pershing before the Senate and House Military Committee today as one of the steps advisable in peace time reorganization of the military establishment.

In nearly every grade, the general said, there were a few officers who had passed the stage of usefulness and should be replaced.

Extending some of his remarks of yesterday, General Pershing said the army department of purchase and finance recommended by him should not take over the buying of articles now secured by the quartermaster general's bureau.

In reducing the army from 500,000 to 300,000 men, the general said, only a very small reduction could be made in the number of staff officers.

"We had 550 on our staff in France for an army of 2,000,000 men," he said. "We should have needed the same number for half as many."

COMMANDER OF G. A. R. COL. BELL DIES AT HOME

Enlisted at Age of 16—Served Three Years in Civil War

New York, Nov. 1.—Colonel James D. Bell, commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, died today at his home in Brooklyn. He was 71 years old.

Colonel Bell's death was due to hardening of the arteries. He had been ill for less than a week. His widow, three daughters and son were at his bedside when he died.

Colonel Bell was elected head of the G. A. R. at Columbus, Ohio, last September. At the time he was acting U. S. District Attorney in Eastern New York.

Colonel Bell served nearly three years and nine months in the Civil War, having enlisted for three years on October 1, 1861 in Troop B, First New York Mounted Rifles, and re-enlisted as a veteran volunteer at Yorktown, Va., February 1, 1864. He was wounded at Zuni Bridge, Va., November 13, 1862 and was for a short time prisoner of war at Salisbury, N. C. He was honorably discharged as first sergeant of Troop B on June 26, 1865. He enlisted at the age of 16.

After the war he engaged in newspaper work for eight years and then entered law. He has lived in Brooklyn for nearly 50 years.

HIDE IN STEERAGE OVERPOWER CREW ROB PASSENGERS

Constantinople, Wednesday, Oct. 29.—(By A. P.)—Pirates concealed in the steerage of the ship Maria overpowered the crew while the vessel was bound from Novorossiysk for Batumi and robbed the passengers, obtaining \$50,000,000 rubles.

On arriving at Batumi officers of the vessel made a report of the robbery to the British police, who captured several of the pirates. Along with the pirates were captured the robbers, and along the shores of the Black Sea and rob villages. At Trebizond recently pirates boarded a Greek schooner and snatched or threw overboard its crew of 15 men. They also captured the Russian steamer Constantine, while the vessel was bound from Batumi to Constantinople.

First Day's Developments In Biggest U. S. Coal Strike

Every Move of Miners Watched by U. S. Espionage System; Trouble May Spread

Of approximately half a million men called, union leaders today estimated that 394,000 coal miners were out. A Federal injunction in Indiana prohibits the striking miners without a Federal license and prevents the use of any of their \$15,000,000 strike fund.

Every line of communication between national headquarters and the mine fields is under Federal espionage, and some union leaders predict that an arrest for violation of the injunction will precipitate a general labor strike.

Officers of the American Federation of Labor have taken sides with the miners, and railroad brotherhood officials, said also to be in sympathy, have offered their good offices to the government to bring about an adjustment.

It is impossible today to learn the extent of the strike, because there is normally little work in the mines in the week-end. If the strike is effective, 70 to 80 per cent. of the soft coal production of the country will be shut off.

The miners' organizations have called in eminent counsel and prepared for a formidable legal battle. The movement of Federal troops to the vicinity of the mines continues, and the mines will be kept open for all who desire to work. All branches of the government are backing President Wilson to the limit.

Don't Know Who Will Protest

Mayor's Committee Has Other Business to Attend to and Isn't Bothering About Five Cent Fares.

"I don't know when we will protest to the Public Utilities Commission. I have too many other things to think about right now," said Alderman Edward J. McManus, Jr., a member of the mayor's committee on the zone system, to a Times representative this morning when asked what the committee was doing about protesting against the zone rates.

Tomorrow morning the zone system with all its ill timed and unwarranted demands on the already overburdened public's pocketbook, will be here. From then on every man, woman and child will be forced to pay exorbitant rates for travel.

As shown at the Chamber of Commerce luncheon last Wednesday there is absolutely no need for this if an appeal is taken to the United States Circuit Court at Bridgeport branch of the Connecticut Co. separated and operated as separate unit. For this branch must pay the cost of the dead wood the company owns.

At a meeting of the common council, seven members were appointed to take up the cudgel for the people and he appointed a committee to take care of the details and he would then co-operate with them.

The committee was appointed and they have met but that, according to their own reports, is about all they have done. They have talked and written a couple of letters to Hartford, New Haven and the Public Utilities Commission and that is all.

While the system imposed on a grumbling public will start here tomorrow and the committee have definite plans to take care of this nothing has been done. As far as can be ascertained the manufacturers of the city have not even been asked to pay the difference in fares for their employees.

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And now no definite plans have been formulated and members of the committee are not even conversant with what is going on as they are "too busy."

It is a well known fact that the Connecticut Co. fears for the success of the system after its failure in New Jersey as is shown by their advertisement instructing the public just what to do. It is also equally well known that many of the people who use the street cars never read the newspapers beyond the "headlines" and have not seen these ads.

This is but another of the premises of the present administration. To be sure they could not protest to the commission before the rates went into effect but they could have taken the appeal to the United States Circuit Court at Bridgeport, and they could have also have formed plans for the protest and campaign against the system before this late date.

THESE FASHIONS FOR MEN MIGHT CREATE RIOTS

London, Nov. 1.—(By The Associated Press).—A man garbed in a black frock coat, a ruff, a pair of pink breeches and bright colored stockings very likely would evoke astonishment if not ridicule were he to stroll down Fifth Avenue or Broadway, but Henry Parker, hailed in London as "the hidden hand in men's fashions," declares such restoration of color and line to men's dress should be a logical and altogether proper aftermath of the war. He is seeking to revolutionize men's dress to popularize the "safari" styles of by-gone days. His chief aim is to make men want to get their dark, unbecoming garments of gloom and wear clothes of bright hue and brilliant cut expressive of a new age of heroism and romance.

FINE SAFETY RECORD DRIVE BY RAILROADS

New Haven, Nov. 1.—The employees of all railroad under government control are watching with great interest the result of the National Railroad Accident Prevention Drive, now under way.

For the first ten days of the drive the nation's railroads as a whole show a reduction in accidents of 58% over those for the same period last year.

On the roads which comprise the New York, New Haven and Hartford system and Central New England railroad the advance work was so thoroughly organized and such active interest aroused through the efforts of F. W. Mitchell, superintendent of safety on the New Haven that by the co-operative efforts of all employees, in the first ten days of the drive, they have been able to reduce the number of accidents to 50% below those in the lead in the Eastern Region and unless all signs fail the employees intend that they shall hold this place when the final result is announced.

COPPER MINE STRIKE

Santiago, Chile, Nov. 1.—A strike at the Braden Copper Mines at El Teniente has led to the general strike of all the employees because the company officials refuse to recognize the labor union, recently organized. The company declares the strike does not affect it as there is no demand for copper at the present time. Troops have been sent to preserve order.

A despatch from Paris, October 16, said that during a demonstration at Kaiserlautern a French officer, commanding a detachment, was seriously wounded.

EGG TRADE HAS BEEN TOLD TO STAMP OUT PRODUCT

Dairy Commissioner Says Law Will Be Enforced Henceforth.

Thomas Holt, state dairy and food commissioner, said yesterday that beginning November 15 the dairy and food department will insist on a full observance of the state egg law, which has been practically inoperative since America entered the war. The law requires the stamping on all eggs of the words, "cold storage," "preserved," or "incubated," as the case may be. He has written to the egg trade of the state that the law must be obeyed or prosecutions will follow. The text of the letter follows:

Chapter 244, Public Acts of 1917, provides that:

Section 1.—Any person who shall sell or offer for sale any egg which has been preserved by any artificial process, or which has been kept in storage more than fifteen days in any place where the temperature is reduced by means of chemicals or other agents, or which has been incubated for twenty-four hours or more, unless such egg shall be plainly stamped with indelible ink with the words "cold storage," "preserved," or "incubated," as the case may be, shall be fined not more than twenty-five dollars.

A short time before this act became effective I was visited on several occasions by representatives of the egg trade, and the claim was made that on account of war conditions it was almost impossible to get help to stamp cold storage eggs, and that it would be an unnecessary hardship and expense to enforce the act requiring the stamping of individual eggs.

After a consultation with the attorney general it was decided not to enforce the law during the period of the war, unless evidence was procured by interested parties and a prosecution insisted upon.

There was a strong sentiment for the repeal of this act during the legislative session of 1918-1919. Several hearings were held before the proper committee, but the law-making powers of this state refused to repeal the egg law.

In view of the fact that the law has not been enforced and war conditions are supposed to have ceased to exist, we deem it only fair to the public to state that after November 15, 1919, the law will be strictly enforced, and where evidence of violation is found, prosecutions will follow.

COMBINATION SALES ILLEGAL SAYS CROSBY

Conditional Sale of Sugar Is Violation of Lever Act.

The Lever Food Control act which became effective October 23, forbids any discriminatory or wasteful practices. The food administration of the United States as far back as December, 1917, held so-called combination sales to be wasteful, unfair and discriminatory.

Consequently any merchant who refuses to sell his customers sugar or any other commodity unless the customer buys other commodities is regarded as a violator of the law, under a statement issued yesterday from the office of the United States district attorney.

The statement issued by John F. Crosby, the United States district attorney for this district, is as follows:

Because of conditions which have arisen and seem likely to arise, I deem it advisable to call again to public attention three substantive provisions of the food control act, as recently amended.

First.—The act forbids the charging of excessive prices for any necessities. Necessaries are defined as wearing apparel, food, feeds and fuel. Upon complaint that a dealer has sold necessities in excess of a reasonable price, I shall order an immediate investigation to establish the facts of the sale and the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the price charged. In all doubtful cases, I shall request the assistance of the fair price committee to enable me to determine at what point a price becomes unreasonable. When a case of violation of this character has been established, I shall immediately institute prosecution against the offender.

The penalty for violation of this section is \$5,000 fine or two years' imprisonment, or both.

Second.—The law forbids hoarding of necessities. This provision applies equally to dealers and to householders. Hoarding by householders is defined as the hoarding or contracting for any necessities by any person in a quantity in excess of his reasonable requirements for himself and consumption by himself and dependents for a reasonable time. For household purposes, the having on hand of more than a 30-day supply of any article of food, which is not a staple, is deemed to be hoarding. Hoarding for a dealer is the holding or arranging for a quantity of necessities similarly in excess of his requirements for his business.

Third.—The act forbids any discriminatory or wasteful practice. As early as December, 1917, the food administration has held so-called combination sales to be a wasteful, unfair and discriminatory practice. That is still the government's construction of the law. It follows that dealers, whether wholesale or retail, who, through selling a commodity for a reasonable price, sell it only upon the condition that other commodities are purchased in combination with it, are acting in violation of the statute.

The penalty for violation of this section is \$5,000 fine or two years' imprisonment, or both.

STEAMER MISSING.

Havana, Friday, Oct. 31.—The small steamer Maria Julia, belonging to the Antillas Navigation company, bound from Havana for New Orleans, is missing. The steamer sailed October 22. She had a crew of 19 men. Efforts are being made to have the government send a gunboat to search for the steamer.

CARDINAL MERCIER SAILS.

Quebec, Nov. 1.—Cardinal Mercier boarded the steamer Mesantic for Montreal today after being given a civic reception.

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Members of Labor Unions throughout the city are thoroughly aroused against the zone system which is to be inaugurated by the Connecticut company tomorrow. For the past two weeks the different unions in the city have taken decisive action at their meetings against the zone system and the action of the company has been denounced in no uncertain terms. The members have instructed their delegates to the Central Labor Union to take such action as might be necessary to compel the company to rescind its action and return to the old five cent fare.

Speakers called attention to report of the committee appointed by Mayor Wilson to investigate the conditions when the six cent fare was started and condemned the mayor for not taking action on the report signed by Walter B. Lashar, which showed that the trolley lines in the city could make money on a five cent fare and that the increase was an injustice to the workmen of Bridgeport.

Every member was requested to attend the mass meeting which the Central Labor Union will hold at the Plaza this afternoon following the police parade.

Lal o: Not For Twelve Cent Fares

Lashar Report Shows How to Get the Five Cent Fare By Appeal to U. S. Circuit Court.

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This meeting is arranged as a protest by the workers of the city against the zone system and no politics will be allowed.

The mass meeting arranged by the Central Labor Union for this afternoon following the police parade at the Plaza, foot of John street, has absolutely no political significance and is simply what it is announced to be—a meeting of the members of the labor unions of the city to protest against the zone system on the trolley cars and to endorse the campaign for a return to the old five cent fare," said Fred Cederholm, organizer of the Machinists, today.

John J. Eagan, president of the Central Labor Union, will preside at the meeting and the speakers will be Carl Lang, former president of the C. L. U., Jasper McLevy and John J. O'Neill.

VOLUNTEERS ARE WANTED FOR NEW FASHIONS WAR

"Volunteers—Wanted, 1,000 sportsmen of good social position to wear upon a given date, new fashions for men designed to bring back color and line into masculine attire."

This was the gist of a request the apostle of the new era of "romantic dress" sought to have inserted in London papers. To convince newspaper representatives of his sincerity, Mr. Parker exhibited fifteen sample suits, or, rather, costumes.

"These clothes," said the revolutionist in fashions, indicating a pearl-gray evening dress with lace ruffles, "are not effeminate—can you call the dress of a woman effeminate?"

Walter Raleigh, effeminate? It was a salient question—and so it is. The end of every war heralds a new age. The smartness of army regalia has worked a sort of dress revolution for men. They see how much finer their look with waists and breeches, the girls like them better, they feel braver more upright."

The "call for volunteers" was printed, but the last communication from Mr. Parker's establishment, which is to serve as headquarters during the proposed offensive on current men's fashions, was to the effect that the desired "war strength" of 1,000 had not yet been recruited.

BLEW HIMSELF AND SWEETHEART ALL TO PIECES

Chateau Thierry, Friday, Oct. 31.—Thirty-five pounds of melinite, set off by a detonator, was the method employed by Adrien Thumerel and his sweetheart to end their lives here today. Thumerel, an employee of the explosives depot at Mezy, near here, was charged with the theft of hams for stores destined for war prisoners, and was to appear in court tomorrow to answer the charge. He is said to have decided upon suicide.

The melinite was made ready in a shack, where Thumerel and his sweetheart met. The explosion which followed was heard for miles and destroyed property within a radius of 100 yards.

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LETHARGY PREVAILS AT HEADQUARTERS OF UNITED MINE WORKERS

Restraining Order Has Apparently Been Obeyed to Letter—Miners Secure Services of Attorneys—May Get Alton B. Parker.

Indianapolis, Nov. 1.—From the scene of greatest activity in connection with the strike of approximately 400,000 bituminous coal miners, headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America here has been transformed in the last 24 hours to perhaps the most lethargic.

This is the result of the sweeping provisions of the restraining order issued yesterday by U. S. District Judge A. B. Anderson, compelling the miners' officials to refrain from taking any part in conducting or encouraging the strike of miners, which, according to dispatches, has been carried out almost to a man among the unions of the coal workers of the country.

Miners' leaders at headquarters thus far, apparently have obeyed the restraining order to the letter. They not only decline to give out statements, but will not discuss their plans for combatting the action of the government in the courts, and unless the restraining order is violated by some of those against whom it is directed, miners' headquarters probably will remain quiet, at least until the government's injunction proceedings again come up in the federal court Nov. 8.

The restraining order secured yesterday is the first step in the government's plan to render the strike ineffective. On November 8 a temporary injunction will be asked, government officials pointing out that the first order was merely an emergency measure intended, not to prevent individual miners from quitting work but to prevent organized direction of the tieup. The order will leave the miners free to exercise their own judgment in quitting or remaining at work and also will give the miners' leaders time to prepare to present their side of the case to the court. If the temporary injunction is granted, the government later will ask that it be made permanent.

The only known stop the miners have taken toward fighting the government in the courts is the retention of Harry Warrum, an Indianapolis attorney. It was said that Alton B. Parker of New York, probably would be engaged to assist with the miners' case.

Madisonville, Ky., Nov. 1.—Kentucky today was within the grasp of a nation-wide strike of soft coal miners went into effect last midnight.

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 1.—Three additional companies of federal troops and guards here today to reinforce 500 regulars already here for possible duty in the coal regions of Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee. Union officials claimed 18,600 men would answer the call for a walkout in this district. This statement was vigorously challenged by the operators.

Fargo, N. D., Nov. 1.—Lignite coal miners in North Dakota did not walkout today, orders received just before midnight last night. After Henry Drennon, president of District No. 27, United Mine Workers, countermanded previous strike orders.

Pittsburgh, Kas., Nov. 1.—Reports to miners headquarters here this morning showed no new mining in the Kansas coal fields was in operation. Thirteen thousand miners are idle.

Springfield, Ills., Nov. 1.—Soft coal miners of Illinois 30,000 of them are expected to strike today in response to the order called effective at midnight last night, according to Frank Farrington, President of the Illinois district.

POPULAR A. E. F. UMPIRE BACK IN UNITED STATES

Richard L. McBain, former semi-professional ball player, came home yesterday from France with the reputation of being one umpire who managed to stand the ruff and whimsicality of some 100,000 doughboy fans in the A. E. F. McBain, who went overseas for the Knights of Columbus, umpired no less than 125 baseball games and several dozen headers thrown in for good measure which is a record for soldier games in France.

Secretary McBain started the season on May 5, with the Diamond Division (6th) at Mondor-le-Bains in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. He participated with the try outs until the divisional team was formed and went on tour all through Germany. Many other umpires had likewise started out, but proverbially speaking "many were called but few were chosen." McBain proved to be one of the few chosen, and then remained alone because the flies and yowls of khaki-clad fans made all the others "haul haul to the rear."

"I did not mind the joshing one bit," he said, "but the doughboys simply raised Cain with umpires. There were times when poor old 'ump' began to get hallucinations about what might happen to him. After Henry Drennon, president of District No. 27, United Mine Workers, countermanded previous strike orders.

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